

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPT. 9 1864.

NO. 3681

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is..... \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (not in the name of the Company)..... \$ 50,327 42

Losses incurred by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight percent interest..... 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors 60 days notice..... 40,000 00

Losses on policies in force, bearing six per cent interest..... 110,001 98

Premiums and other notes, bearing six per cent interest..... 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,635 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest..... 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949 45

Revenue stamps..... 45 95

Total..... \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjudged and not due..... none.

3d. " " due..... none.

4th. Losses unadjusted..... none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy, \$3,000..... \$ 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rereunite. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *deterior timent*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. { ss.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unnumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and the above described investments, for any part thereof, for the benefit of the individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W.M. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.]

S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. { ss.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official seal this

16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal this

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

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Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864.—tw—329.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-
eighth Congress.

[Continued.]

Twenty-two. Confectioners shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who sells at retail, after recovery, sweetmeats, confectioners, or other articles, in any building, shall be regarded as a confectioner under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, having taken out a license therefore, shall not be required to take out a license as confectioner, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Twenty-three. Claim agents and agents for procuring patents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the Executive Departments of the Federal Government, or procure patents, shall be deemed a claim or patent agent, as the case may be, under this act.

Twenty-four. Patent right dealers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale, patent rights, shall be regarded a patent-right dealer under this act.

Twenty-five. Real estate agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale real estate for others, or to rent houses, stores, or other buildings or real estate, or to collect rent for others, shall be regarded as a real estate agent under this act.

Twenty-six. Conveyancers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person, other than one holding a license as a lawyer or claim agent, whose business it is to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers or to examine titles to real estate, shall be regarded a conveyancer under this act.

Twenty-seven. Intelligence office keepers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to find or furnish places of employment for others, or to find or furnish servants upon application in writing or otherwise, receiving compensation therefor, shall be in addition thereto.

Twenty-eight. Owners of stallions and jacks shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a male horse or a jack for the use of any master, requiring to receive or pay therefor, or give or bestow, or in any manner to hold out to the public the promise of gift, or bestowal of any article or thing for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing, shall be regarded a proprietor of a gift enterprise under this act: *Provided*, That no such proprietor, in consequence of being thus licensed, shall be exempt from paying any other license or tax required by law and the license herein required shall be in addition thereto.

Twenty-nine. Bowlers, alleys, and billiard rooms shall pay ten dollars for every alley or table in the building or place to be licensed. Every place or building where bowls are thrown or billiards played and open to the public, with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or billiard room, respectively under this act.

Thirty. Proprietors of gift enterprises shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person, firm, or corporation, who shall sell or offer for sale, for the use of any master, or for receipt or delivery, whatsoever, with a promise, express or implied, to give or bestow, or in any manner to hold out to the public the promise of gift, or bestowal of any article or thing for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing, shall be regarded a proprietor of a gift enterprise under this act: *Provided*, That no such proprietor, in consequence of being thus licensed, shall be exempt from paying any other license or tax required by law and the license herein required shall be in addition thereto.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

McClellan and Maryland.

We take the following article on McClellan from the New York News—Ben. Wood's paper—of the 20th ult. It is worth preserving for use during the campaign. What say our "arbitrary arrest" men to this dose? Can they swallow it, and yet get about bawling against "Lincoln and his arbitrary arrests?"

To the Editor of the New York News:

—Sir: I see in your columns a report of the proceedings of a large McClellan meeting, held on the 10th, in Union Square in your city. In the preamble to the resolutions there adopted, I find the following language, of denunciation applied to Mr. Lincoln, viz:

"The line of policy adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declarations, and under the specious plea of military necessity he has commenced a system of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests—in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of habeas corpus, where rebellion does not exist, etc."

I further find it set forth, in the same preamble, that a President is wanting, in Mr. Lincoln's stead, "who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders," and I see that one of the resolutions points out Gen. McClellan, as the person, above all others, best fitted for this glorious task, and as overflowing with all the qualities "which will insure an administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to 'the civilization of the age,' etc., etc.

In a pamphlet, the contents of which were published last summer, first in the Herald and afterward throughout the country generally, and which purports to give a good deal of the secret correspondence connected with the action of the Government in Maryland in 1861, I find the following letters.—

Their authenticity has never been denied, to my knowledge. They appear to have been filed away by Gen. Banks, and the headings prefixed to them, are stated to be copies of the original indorsements. I give them in their order:

NO. 1.

Letter from R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, September 12, 1861.

Major General N. P. BANKS, Commanding near Darneystown, Md.

GENERAL.—Inclosed I have the honor to send you an order regarding the Legislature of Maryland. Will you do me the favor to acknowledge its receipt by the bearer?

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The order referred to in the above is the following:

NO. 2.

Legislative Matters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, September 12, 1861.

Confidential.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.

GENERAL.—After full consideration with the President, Secretaries of State, War, etc., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th, you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you arrange with General Dix and Governor Seward the modus operandi. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th, please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important meeting.

If it is successfully carried out it will go far toward breaking the backbone of the rebellion. It would probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

With the highest regard,

I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

The "operation proposed for the 17th" was the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature by Military force, and their transmission to Northern prisons, to be confined, at the pleasure of the President, beyond the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals having cognizance of any charges against them. The spirit in which Gen. McClellan performed his part of the "operation" referred to, will be seen by the tenor of the following telegram:

NO. 3.

Maj. Gen. McClellan, concerning Prisoners for Steamer at Annapolis. Answered 2 A. M., 20th Sept.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1861.

[From Washington.]

the rights of States, and individuals, which the "specious plea of military necessity" has been set up to justify. Gen. McClellan's share in them was not merely the obedience of a subordinate—if that could be any excuse—but it was deliberately borne, after a "full consultation," in which he took part. If he now can be the champion elect of all the liberties which he then assailed, I cannot see, for one, why Mr. Lincoln has not a better right to the same championship. I am aware of nothing that has prevented Gen. McClellan from keeping pace with the Government, and aiding it in the subsequent similar "operation," which the McClellan meeting and the Democratic party now denounce, except the simple fact, that Mr. Lincoln has removed him from the position which would have given him the opportunity.

I am as far, Mr. Editor, from being a supporter of the Administration as you are—a great further, certainly, than Gen. McClellan has been. If, however, I am to support the authors of such transactions as I have been describing, I prefer going at once to the fountain head. If one can do in good by his vote, it is at least a comfort to know that he has not been humbugged himself, and has not assisted in deceiving others.

A MARYLAND DEMOCRAT.

Baltimore, August 12, 1864.

The "Nasby Papers."

The growing popularity of the quaint and pointed epistles of Rev. P. V. Nasby, has induced C. O. Perrine & Co., the well known publishers, of Indianapolis, Indiana, to make arrangements for their publication in a more durable form than is afforded by newspapers.

The work is now ready. It must prove immensely successful. Agents and dealers, or others who think of engaging in the sale of them, will find something to their interest by calling at our office.

The following is his description of a recent class meeting at his church, and the views of the members thereof on the negro masses:

CHURCH UV THE NOO DISPENSASHEN, Gooly 30, 1864.

Our class meetings hev been sunwhat negleid uv lait. Sumbow it is in our church et it is in the hetodoxo—we air hot and cold altertly. Last Sunday we hed a preshun seein.

Bro. Siples speak. He confess that he was a week mortel. He hed his ups and downs, bad! It waz ruff on him. Wenever Grant and Sherman hed a success his faith failed him and sumtimes he had difficulty in cumin to time even wen Lee whipt Grant. But he hed recently paid \$2 per gallon for whiskey, and that stird him. Wit wan hand upon his 2 often empty jug, and tother pointed to heaven he hed sworn eternal hostility to them ez had razed these prices, which is abishists. If convenient he askt the breth ring to pray for him.

Bro. Hopp riz. He hed his ups and downs also—rayther more downs than ups. His sole wuz full wen Forrest killed the niggers, but alas! woe wuz on him wen Sherman flax em at Atlanta. Now the skize is brite. Lee holds out buly, and tother day 4000 niggers, wuz killed at Petersburgh—

At this pint I interrupted bro. Hopp. The killin uv niggers is no coz uv rejoision. Wat a destruction us property! 4,000 niggers at \$1,500 per nigger is \$6,000,000! This sum uv munny, even at the present abolish prices, wood produce 60,000,000 nips! Wood, to wood, that wuz condemn to consoom em all! Ef them niggers hed been white men I woudent hever knew. Wy? Bekoz, white sojers is all abishists. Don't shake yer head, bro. Gramp, it's so. Your own son, even, backsld. He it wuz who rit him a sayin that if he had kum back and found that old hypocrit Nasby a eeting chickens abaut your howse, he'd plump a ounce ball into him. Hypocrit! Chickens! Sich basiness confirms me in my belief in the doctrin uv tole depravity. I am an onbottroosie gest at the table uv my flock. Troo, I et, but wood evy em say that chicking was an equivalent for my improvin conversashen? Ez fer the paltry munny I boror, I alliez git my noot, which settles them transactio-

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.

CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.

Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.

Third District—J. H. LOWRY.

Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.

Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.

Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.

Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.

Eighth District—M. L. RICE.

Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.

August 20, 1864.

The papers of Indiana, Ohio, etc. contain details of the terrible rain storms of Saturday and Sunday nights. The sections of Vincennes, Indiana, and Dayton, Ohio, at the same time were visited with destructive hurricanes and hail.

On Sunday a very severe storm of wind and rain passed over a portion of this State, Indiana, and Ohio. It missed this immediate section of country; but appears to have been very general on both sides of the Ohio river, which it seems to have followed as far up as Wheeling, Virginia.

Upwards of four hundred Union prisoners lately arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. They were in the usual sick and emaciated condition, and ten died within thirty-six hours after their arrival in that city. Whilst in prison at Richmond, Dr. McCabe, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., preached a "peace" sermon to them, advising them to vote for a "peace" candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, also gave them the same advice.

A Singular Fact.

Let the people note it: that in the Chicago Platform and in all the speeches made in that Convention, there was not one word of disapproval of the treason which involved the country in civil war; not one word of condemnation of the traitors who are striving to destroy the Union of our fathers, and subvert the Constitution upon which that Union is based. But instead of that, the entire animus of the platform and the speeches was abuse of the Federal authorities for striving to put down the rebellion, and a virulent condemnation of every measure adopted to uphold and maintain the Union.

Chas. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, is a worthy representative of his father, Chas. Jared Ingersoll, who often boasted that, had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he "would have been a tory," and who purloined important papers from the State Department at Washington, whilst Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. The son of this would have been tory made a speech to the Peace Democracy of Philadelphia, on the night of the 2d September. He was rather disengaged of carrying Pennsylvania, and admitted that, unless they carried the State election in October, there would be no hope for them in November. And, in case of defeat, he said there was but one course left for the "Peace Democracy,"—and that was revolution. If defeated at the polls, he was for a general rising of the Democrats, to strike for their rights, which had been wrested from them by Republicans!

The rights he speaks of, we presume, are the offices of the Government, and especially their emoluments.

On the evening of the 3d September, the Union men of Fort Wayne, Indiana, met to rejoice over Sherman's, and Farragut and Canby's victories. The McClellan and Pendleton Democrats broke up and dispersed the meeting! No one can be at loss to know where the sympathies of those Fort Wayne Democrats are. Mr. Douglas well said, "there are but two parties in this contest;—those can be but two parties to it: Patriots and Traitors;—those who sustain the Government and aid in suppressing the rebellion, and those who give aid and comfort to the traitors in arms, and aid them in destroying the Government."

Laying aside all personal preferences and partisan prejudices, is it not true that the rebels and rebel sympathizers everywhere are for McClellan and Pendleton, and against Lincoln and Johnson? The fact demonstrated at Fort Wayne, governs everywhere,—Patriots rejoice at the success of the Union armies; Traitors do not; and where they can will prevent patriots from evincing their joy. Can any patriot act with those who sympathize with the traitors?

H. H. Doss, Grand Commander in Indiana of the treasonable secret society known as Sons of Liberty, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and placed in prison.

The Democratic platform declares that the war has continued four years. This dates it from the Democratic split Conventions of 1860, more than six months before the Inauguration of the Republican Administration.

Hereafter, we presume the anniversary of the birthday of Benedict Arnold will be kept by the Democracy as their Saint's day. They adjourned the call of their late National Convention from the 4th of July, to the National Anniversary to the 29th August.—Benedict Arnold's!

The DRAFT.—It appears that the draft has been suspended a few days, to fix up the credits by enlistments. Enlisting, in the meantime, will go on, and be credited on the quotas of the several counties.

A report was stated a few days ago, by a New York Copperhead paper, that Mr. Lincoln had quoted the law wrong; that he gave but fifty days notice for filling up the call for five hundred thousand men; where as the law required sixty days notice. The engrossed copy of the law in the State Department shows that Mr. Lincoln was right.

We learn from Covington, that Capt. Jacob Johnson's Company of Mounted Infantry, 84 strong, was mustered into the service on the 5th September. Each man received a bounty of \$400 from Kenton county. This company will be attached to the 53d Kentucky, Col. Johnson. There are two more companies (Capt. Reed's and Capt. Crout's) full and waiting to be mustered in. It is confidently believed that these three companies, together with other recruits that have been obtained since the last draft, will fill the quota of Kenton county.

LITTLE MAC "SWITCHED OFF!"—There is a street car in Cincinnati called "Little Mac." Its structure and name correspond. The passengers set back to back, and look in opposite directions as readily as those on the car of the Chicago platform. The Southern is probably the "peace side" of the car. The friends of Mr. Pendleton will please take notice. On the 3d September, the track was defective, and the car had to be hauled back and forth, and was finally "switched off"—true, throughout, to the character of its namesake. The news from Atlanta has damaged the track of the Chicago car, and it may as well switch off too.

PIRATE GEORGIA CAPTURED.—The following is by the City of Washington, by telegraph, via Queenstown, dated London, 25th ult: The United States frigate Niagara seized the rebel pirate steamer Georgia 20 miles off Lisbon, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New York. The Niagara landed the Captain and crew of the Georgia at Dover. The Georgia when seized was under the British flag, and her Captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excited much controversy, and it is rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed.

Gen. McClellan, had, when he first marched against Richmond, an army and resources greater than any other confided to the charge of any Union General in the history of this war. But his sympathy with the Democratic leaders of the North, whose hearts were with Jeff. Davis, Rhett, and their brother Democratic traitors of the South, aided by McClellan's own reverence for the property of those Democratic traitors, led him to waste his opportunities in an inglorious siege, until his magnificent army faded away before the pestilential breath of the Virginia marshes. He could have overthrown the armed power of the South. His army, from their threatening encampments, saw the distant spires of Richmond, and the Nation waited with impatient earnestness to see the Capital of the traitors wrested from rebellion's grasp, and the power of the Union reinstated over every Southern State. But, as the Philadelphia News says, "the expected victory never was experienced. Without the commission of open treason, General McClellan slowly but surely destroyed the splendid army that, under any other leader, would have entered the streets of Richmond in victorious defiance. He kept them in the marshy shallows of the Chickahominy, where sever with white robes and poisonous breath, passed through his camps, and the pride of the armies of the Union wasted away as the mist of the mountains fades before the rising sun."

Tried and found wanting, the soldier was called from the responsibilities of the field to the meating! No one can be at loss to know where the sympathies of those Fort Wayne Democrats are. Mr. Douglas well said, "there are but two parties in this contest;—those can be but two parties to it: Patriots and Traitors;—those who sustain the Government and aid in suppressing the rebellion, and those who give aid and comfort to the traitors in arms, and aid them in destroying the Government."

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Do not forget the Grand Hop at the Capital Hotel to-night.

ANOTHER RESPONSE.—At the municipal election in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 6th September the Union men carried the city by 450 majority, electing every candidate in every ward.

Early on yesterday morning, September 8, Mr. Thomas B. Bennett, belonging to company B, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, was discovered lying senseless on the side of the pavement in front of the Mansion House. He had fallen, or jumped, from a window in the third story, during the night, it is supposed about 3 or 4 o'clock. In falling his head struck an iron railing before a door on the lower floor. At 2 o'clock he was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his surviving.

That the traitors of the South and the traitors of the North understand each other well, we suppose every loyal man in the country, whether North or South, by this time knows and feels. The Chattanooga Rebel, of a recent date, seeming to fear that there might be yet some one so blind as not to be able to "see it," spoke in this wise: "We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also; we admire Vallandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

Any northern Copperhead paper would just as cordially say: "We admire Lee, and we admire Beauregard also; and we admire also; and we admire Jeff. Davis more than all, because he was for slavery at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

On the evening of September, 1st, there was a grand Union demonstration in the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio in C. A. White, who always voted with Pendleton. White's views may be gathered from the following extracts from speeches made by him in 1863:—

If this Administration is permitted to go on, when the soldiers come home they will steal, murder, rob and rape your mothers, wives and daughters, and you will be powerless. There will be no law to protect you.

This Administration must be put down and whipped out. Our Southern brethren cannot be whipped. You must withdraw your army from their soil, raise the blockade, restore to them all the territory you have taken from them, pay them all the damage you have done to them, and then and not till then, will you have peace."

In the last extract he almost literally quotes from Jeff. Davis' Richmond organ's statement of the only terms upon which the rebels would consent to peace.

That Lazarus W. Powell is a traitor that he has given aid and comfort, and rendered all the assistance to the traitors in arms that he could secretly do, no man—loyal or disloyal—ever doubted. In the Chicago Convention he thus boasted of his position:

As a peace man who has opposed this war from the beginning, never having voted a MAN OR A DOLLAR TO CARRY IT ON, I never will occupy the position of one approving of the war or of the injurious acts connected with it."

But he has voted and acted in every manner possible to hinder and obstruct the Government in efforts to suppress the war; and to help the traitors in their attempt to destroy the Government he was sworn to support and maintain. With this self-conferred perjured traitor the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservatives" struck hands, and amalgamated.

"Like master like man," is an old proverb. Mr. J. C. A. Wickliffe nominated Ex-President Pierce as his candidate for the nomination of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Wickliffe every body knows is at heart a rebel. That Mr. Pierce is, has always been believed; and the following note from Rev. Fritchard, of North Carolina to the Biblical Recorder, unmistakeably proves it:—

Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor, in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-President Pierce. Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence; declared that the only hope for freedom in this continent was in the success of the South; that old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army."

The Democracy are very much troubled about drafting men. They think that to draft men for the army is horrible! Surely they have not forgotten that Gen. McClellan was the first officer or man to advise drafting; and, when before Richmond, with over one hundred and eighty thousand effective men, he thus reiterated upon the President his desire that men should be drafted, so as to give him more:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, October 27, 1862.

Your Excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and how necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them into action. I have, therefore, to request that the order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men at once be issued.

Geo. B. McCLELLAN
Major General Commanding.
His Excellency, the President.

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any Druggist.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, has authorized the enlisting of five hundred thousand more men, for the suppression of this rebellion; and whereas, the Governor of Kentucky is determined to enforce the draft on and after the 5th day of September;

I issue this my Proclamation, that, if the fair daughters of Kentucky do not open a correspondence with me, before the 1st day of October, they will be subject to be drafted into the matrimonial State service for life. Now, ladies, send on your letters, and get early replies, and avoid the draft.

All letters confidential. "Photos" desired. The ladies of Frankfort and Lexington desired. Object: mutual improvement.

Address, Lieut. A. B. C.
Head-Quarters 1st Brigade 2d Division, 2d A. C., via Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sept. 9, 1864—tw1w*.

The estate of the late President Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, is now in court for subdivision. There are in all about six hundred acres, to be distributed among a large number of heirs, some of whose interests are represented by a sixty-fourth part.

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Eifort, of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, is reported as killed in the fight between Gen. Milroy's forces and Cerro Gordo Williams, on Sunday, September 4, near Murfreesboro', Tenn. He was the son of Sebastian Eifort, Esq., Representative in the Legislature from Carter county. Col. Eifort entered the Second Cavalry as a private; was elected First Lieutenant of Company H; and had, by his gallantry won his way to the second position of his regiment. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and an excellent officer.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio is C. A. White, who always voted with Pendleton. White's views may be gathered from the following extracts from speeches made by him in 1863:—

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G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis W. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.
V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRETT,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ty.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price.

All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH,
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or straining in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. M. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-3m-348.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In Equity. Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS,

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth

Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-3m-348.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.

July 20, 1864-3m-348-tw&w3v.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled,

"An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS to rule any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

THE name of the corporation is ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at

Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Par Value. Market Val.

Real Estate unincumbered. \$87,963 18

Cash in hand and in Bank. 72,022 48

Cash in the hands of Agents. 124,273 40

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 29,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 18,000 18,360 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 33,000 39,140 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 33,900 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 182,500 191,825 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 75,000 81,750 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 182,500 191,825 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 5,000 1,250 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 5,000 5,000 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 31,000 34,720 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000 50,920 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 21,200 00

Ford, P. & F. Railroad. 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 23,410 22